THE CANAL BOARD.

State Treasurer Raines in Answer to the Investigating Commission.

SEVERE REFLECTIONS ON THE REPORT.

The Attorney General on a Misfortune of the Commission.

THE YATES-BABCOCK CHARGES.

ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1875. The Canal Board, in their visit to the work on the sanal near West Troy, made seven or eight tests-opening wails 4x6 feet-and in no case were the specifications complied with. Although the walls in a majority of cases were found to be good, in some cases the sement was poor, and in others it was very hard They opened a wall at the West Troy weigh lock, built twenty-five years ago and not repaired since, which was found to be of an inferior class of work compared with that done under the present engineers. The Willard Johnson contract work was visited and prosounced, by the State Engineer, to be a good piece of work, though, in the opinion of some of the members of the Board, an unnecessary expense had been in-

The Board met at ten A. M.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. State Treasurer Raines rose to a question of privi-ege and said:—Mr. Chairman, before the Board proseeds to the consideration of the engineers' question I lesire to make an explanation of my connection with a partain award, the history of which I found contained in a New York paper this morning over the signature or certified to by the Canal Commission. The history of the transaction is simply this:-In May, 1872, the act spon which the award was based was passed by the Legislature by a unanimous vote of the Senate and I say by a unanimous vote, for, although I find recorded in the negative in each House the representative of the city of Buffalo-Mr. Lewis in the Senate and Mr. Alberger in the Assembly-yet it is apparent that if either of these gentlemen had offered the slightest explanation or objection to the matter contained in the bill it could not have been introduced into the Assembly on the 10th of May and passed and received the signature of the Governor on the 16th of May. I therefore say the vote in both touses on the bill was unanimous. If there is any fact at all shown by the vote in the negative it simply shows that information was possessed by the representatives from the city of Buffalo and Eric county which they did not communicate either to the lenate or Assembly. This matter was brought the attention of the Canal Board and committee was appointed. The committee called on the law officer of the State for a written interpretation of the duties of the Canal Board under that act. That spinion was given, in which the Attorney General

My opinion having been requested as to the legal construc-tion to be put upon the act entitled "An act to complete sertain work in Black Rock Harbor"—chapter 740 of the Laws of 1874—I am of opinion that the Canal Board, under that act, are bound to find the actual cost of the work, and som the amount the work setually cost the actual pay-neuts made by the State should be deducted, and when such amount is obtained under competent proof, the Board as no discretion but to allow the excess of cost over the imounts paid.

It is but proper to state that previous to the opinion soing given to the Canal Board by the Attorney Gentral a former Attorney General of the State had tested iral a former Attorney General of the State had tested he constitutionality of the law through every court in he State, and its constitutionality had been affrined by the Court of Appeals, and he only made a written tatement of what was in the knowledge of every mem-jer of the Board. The action of the committee was hen based upon this written opinion of the Attorney leneral, that they had no discretion in the premises, and that the written opinion was based upon the de-fision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitu-tionality of the act in regard to which the opinion was given.

given.

The ATTORNET GENERAL—Let me correct you. My opinion was not based upon any decision of the Court of Appeals, but on the law itself. I was simply requested to construct the law, and my opinion was in the words

of the law.

Mr. RAINES—So peculiar was the wording of that act that it was thought proper by the Canal Board to incorporate it in the records of their proceedings. In that law it is distinctly stated that the Board "should allow," and there is not the slightest opportunity in the wording and the phraseology of the act for any construction different to that given by the Attorney General. It is interpreted by the Attorney General as being mandatory in its character, and as far as that opinion is concerned, I may say I consulted other gathersties on the question, the construction of the constitution o I may say I consulted other yathorities on the question, seeing the great responsibility I was assuming in the matter, and I was assured there was not the alightest I may say I consulted other yathorities on the question, seeing the great responsibility I was assuming in the matter, and I was assured there was not the alightest question in respect to the correctness of the opinion, so much as regards the land. Now there is one point I want to touch upon. It says, in the statement of the Commission, that the estimate made by the officers of the State. That is, the engineers—was received, while the testimony of the brother of the claimant, asserting that the expenditure was more than double the amount, was accepted. The testimony of the Officers of the State was to this effect that this work, ought to have cost so much upon each a basis. The interpretation of the law under the act was that we should give the actual cost, regardless of what it ought, to have cost, and it is a ne-lorious fact that, so far as George D. Lord, as a contractor, is concerned, he is one of the most extravagant contractors on the whole line of canals. I assert this and it can be proved by all the contractors that George B. Lord cannot do work on the line of canals within twenty-five per centure low as other contractors because he does not give the personal supervision. I wish to be understood that I is not in any way justify George D. Lord's awards laken by themselves. I simply say, so far as I am concerned, I acted under the law and on the opinion of what was interpreted to be a mandatory act and a conceintious discharge of my duty as a State officer. I do not wish to be understood to justify in the plightest particular the passage of the law, nor the principles upon which the awards are based; but it is a matter of history that, from time immemorial, in this state, awards have been made of this character, and I only say this, if the great benefit that has accruced to the State from the special message of the Governor and he estatellishment of the Commission and its investigation is to reverse these procedents, for which I am willing to give them due credit, and, if by this sacrifice of my reputatio

sontent to step back into private life, weighted with all the infamy which may attach to me and all the anembers of the Cannil Board, whether justly or unastly.

The Attorney General—While I should be loath to believe that this commission intended, unnecessarily, to detract from the character or credit of any individual, it is somewhat remarkable in this respect, that they have not alluded to the law under which this Board acted, or, at least, they do not quote it in connection with their report. They also state that there were several witnesses examined, but do not state the fact that the receipts and vouchers and everything necessary to prove the claims were compelled to be produced before the commistee. Nothing at that kind is said. It has no allusions to the fact that when the Auditor and Commissioner went to the committee to know what objection there was to paying the estimates on the contracts, the only objection pointed out was that the stone was not so large as the specifications required, and was not perfectly in line and other small objection, and the conclusion was that, as we had \$70,000 in reserve so as to make the State good in case of any sefect in the work, they could afford to pay the \$20,000 asked for without running any risk. The only thing pointed out was that, and I suggested to the auditor that it was probably safe enough to pay \$20,000. They bring it up in a form that the whole expense was incurred by us, and if an attempt was made to stop it the law officers interiered with them, whereas if the facts were put forward as they should takes for office.

Mr. Raines—I desire to say that I recollect well the teeling I had in regard to that law at that time, that it was an outrage, but at the same time I was not concious of any power within myself, or any duty insumbent on me, to seek to defeat the provisions of an anadatory law by any arbitrary act.

mandatory law by any arbitrary act.

The chairman said the law was quoted in the full resort in the Tribune, but the report in the Argus was bally an abstract of it.

baly an abstract of it.

THE YATES-BARCOCK CHARGES.

The Board then resumed the consideration of the tharges against Yates and Babcock.

Mr. Fairchild asked Yates whether he and Babcock had a consultation with Engineer Seymour about a pertain contract about which he (Fairchild) had in-

guired of Seymour.

Mr. Yates—Yes, sir; I had spoken to Seymour about Chat matter.

Mr. Fairchild—Did you charge Seymour with in-subordination for conferring with the Deputy Atterney Seneral about this contract?

Mr. Yates—Yes, air; I told him he had done wrong by consulting with you over my head.

Mr. Fairchild—Did Babeock concur with you in this

took these estimates from Mr. Scott, supposing him to be a competent man, who would make no mistake, as he did not think his (Mr. Babcock's) superiors would appoint him unless he was competent, as they had done at the request of the Governor. To Mr. Miller—We always reserve or allow fifteen per

cent to meet errors.

To the Secretary of State—I do not know of instances where hemlock has been substituted when oak or pine in called for; don't know of chestnut being substituted. I have used chestnut instead of oak, considering chest-

I have used chestnut instead of oak, considering chestnut best.

To Mr. Raines—We use hemlock as a foundation in
wet bottoms; it is the cheapest and best material.

To Mr. Miller—The survey of the Builard's Bend
work was simply for information; it had nothing to do
with lettings; it was a general survey for the use of the
Lexislature; if it was for a letting I would have advised
a re-survey for a test.

Trensurer Raines called William S. Scott, and he was
swort. He explained the matter read by the Secretary
of State, and said he had made a measurement of the wall
as far as he could; as regards the error of 40,000 feet of
hemlock, it was not pointed out to him as belonging to
the contract; the copy of the estimate was not correct,
and this led him into the same error.

To the Secretary of State—I could not detect the error
with the papers before me unless I had the original
estimate, which I had not; I accepted the estimates
given to me as correct.

given to me as correct.

To Treasurer Raines—I made this explanation before

To Treasurer Raines—I made this explanation before the commission.

Mr. Raines—Why does it not appear in their report of your testimony?

Mr. Scott—That I cannot answer.

The Attorney General remarked that this commission made up their testimony in a very unfair and unjust manner, and it was unfortunate that such men were up for office at this time.

Mr. Raines—Mr. Scott, how were you treated while before the commission? Were you intimidated in any way?

way?
Mr. Scott—Yes, sir.
Mr. Raimes—How?
Mr. Scott—I was repeatedly reminded that I was under cath, and I was charged with perjury; that I was coming there with words put in my mouth by Messra. Yates and Habcock; this I denied at considerable length; that ought to appear in the report.
Mr. Raimes—Have you seen your testimony since it was given?

ott-No, sir; I asked for it frequently, but was told that it was not ready.

To Mr. Miller—I never was told by Yates or Babcock

To Mr. Miller—I never was told by Yates or Baccock what I must testify to.

To Treasurer Raines—I examined the sand spoken of and reported that it was loamy to Babcock; he said it was the best we could do and would have to use it.

To Mr. Miller—That was in April, and we had orders to hurry up in order to prepare for the opening of navigation.

Mr. Raines—Did you make an explanation of this matter before the Canal Commission?

Mr. Raines...Did you make an explanation of this matter before the Canal Commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why does it not appear in the printed minutes?

A. I do not know, sir.

Mr. Raines...I does not appear there.

The Chairman...You don't know that it does not.

Mr. Raines...I do know, for I have read it all through.

The Attorney General...Probably it is left out for the same reason that, in giving the testimony of Fred

Lord, they say the Canal Board accepted the statement of Fred Lord and rejected that of the State officers, whereas the State officers gave simply an estimate of what the cost might be, and Lord brought the payrolls and bills and all the vouchers, and showed everything. In the account they put the statements of the two as being on the same basis...why, I do not know, or what the object of the commission is. But I do know it is not a fair statement of the case at all. It is entirely a one-sided statement, and there is no justifications for these Commissioners, in any way, shape or manner, making such a statement in their report. The idea of a man going to the work and saying it ought to cost so much, and another man comes here with his payroll and book and ghows the amount paid every day, backed by the affidavit of the foreman, and all the vouchers from beginning to end, and show a head and the amount paid every day, backed by the affidavit of the foreman, and all the vouchers from beginning to end, and say be Canal Board accepted one and rejected the other, is not right, and I repeat what I said before, it is unfortunate that these men should be candidates for office at this time.

William B. Gooper was called and examined by Mr. Millier. He said he was Division Engineer; Babcock was with me a portion of the time; I remember the survey for the Champlain Canal enlargement; it was in 1872 and about two or three months after Babcock's discharge; particular mention was made about the survey at Bullard's Benci, Mr. Taylor said he did not kind was in 1872, and about two or three months after Babcock

there was some further testimony he would o case closed.

Mr. Miller said he would like to call ex-State Engi-

mr. Miller said he would like to call ex-State Engineer Taylor, unless the Board deemed it unnecessary.

The Lieutenant Governor thought it unnecessary.

Mr. R. J. Hillon was called and sworn:—I had charge of building the swing bridge at West Troy; it was built before the appointment of Messra. Yates and Babcock; there was fron used; I made the estimate and submittered was fron used; I made the estimate and submit-

there was from used; I made the estimate and submitted it to the resident engineer—either to Charles Hilton, who was about that time engineer, or to Mr. Babcock, who succeeded him; it was first proposed to use stone to counterpoise the bridge, but it was finally decided to use iron ore and old scrap iron to the amount of 120,000 pounds.

To Mr. Fairchild—The weight of the stone was not heavy enough; that is the reason we substituted iron; there was a process by which we could learn how much stone would be required to answer the purpose; the plan called for stone; I did not make the plan.

Mr. Miller then said, that although he had sent for Mr Taylor, yet, if the Board thought his testimony was unnecessary, he would not ask the Board to wait for him; he suggested an afternoon session for a hearing of a summing up.

The Lieutenant Governor said he could not attend. Mr. Raines moved that the Board adjourn till after the election.

The Lieutenant Governor suggested that the motion be withdrawn, argument be now heard, and then, if thought advisable, the Board could adjourn.

Mr. Raines then modified his motion so as to read,
"that when the Board adjourn it be until the 9th of
November !! Mr. Willers moved to make it the 27th of October-

.ost, 2 to 6.

Mr. Raines' motion was then carried.

The matter was then postponed till November 9.

The Board then, after transacting some routine busi-

ness, adjourned.

THE MAIL SERVICE CONVENTION.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION-ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association was resumed in the Post Office yesterday, President Hulse in the chair. Mr. Palmer, from the Finance Committee, reported the receipts for the year to be \$2,141 60, the disbursements \$1,440 90, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,700 70 St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the Convention, on the second Wednesday in October next, vention, on the second Wednesday in October next, and Messrs. Foster and Walkenshow were named as a committee on arrangements. A resolution to amend the rules so as to allow special agents of the Post office to become members caused an exciting debate, and the motion was finally tabled. The Committee on Constitution and Bylaws presented their amendments, which were adopted. Complimentary resolutions were passed to Postmaster James, the press and Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

laws. The following officers were enceed for the eagle page and page at the eagle page at the president—A. J. Miller, of Dunkirk.

Vice President—C. N. Cochrane, First division; Captain James Beiger, Second division; A. B. Hulse, Third division; David McMillen, Fourth division; David McMillen, Fourth division; Figh division; John W. Burst, Sixth division; D. B. B. Harlan, Seventh division; J. C. Cooledge, Eighth division, and Charles E. Moore, fast mail

am. General Secretary-Treasurer-J. Montgomery, of General Stevensy.

Chicago.

The Convention adjourned, to meet next year at St.

Louis. The delegates spent a couple of hours examing the Post Office, by invitation of Postmaster James, and then retired to their hotels. Many of them left on the evening trains for their homes.

RESCUED AT SEA.

The bark Tancook, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Durkee, arrived at this port yesterday, thirty-two days from Bristol, bringing the crew, six in number, of the schooner Aura, of Jersey, England, which was dismasted in a hurricane on October 10. Captain Sawyer, of the Aura, was interviewed by a HERALD reporter and makes the following statement:-

"We were bound from Rio Janeiro for Gaspee and had variable weather to October 10, when we encoun tered a hurricane, blowing with terrible force from the south, throwing the vessel on her beam ends and shifting the ballast. Seeing there was no chance of the vessel righting we cut away both masts. We drifted about until the 14th, when we reached intitude 41.40, longitude 60.40, and were taken off by the bark Tancock, from Bristol for this port. Captain Burkee, of the Tancock, put his first mate and three men aboard of the schooner, with orders to rig jurymasts and run her into Halifax, the vessel being uninjured with the exception of her masts. While cutting away the masts of the schooner one man, whose name is unknown, was killed by one of the masts alling upon him. The crew of the schooner are in charge of the British Consul, who will probably send them to their destination. tered a hurricane, blowing with terrible force from the

THE MCULLOCH TRIAL.

The farce of the McCulloch trial was again up before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday. The prosecuting witness, David J. Twohy, on cross-examination yesterday, candidly seimitted that he had never Mr. Farchild—Did Babcock concur with you in this spinion?
Mr. Yates—Yes, sir.
The Secretary of State read from the testimony given by Engineer Scott before the commission, in which he idmitted several errors in his monthly estimates, and idmendable the stand that the had never by Engineer Scott before the commission, in which he idmitted several errors in his monthly estimates, and idmendable the stand that they know nothing whatever about the matter. After hearing the testimony of about ten witnesses yesterday cannot be care and judged that he houses in questions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had dimitted that the head never seem a panel house, and judged that the houses in questions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had dimitted the seem a panel house, and judged that the houses in questions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had never by Engineer Scott before the commission, in which he had never says in the houses in questions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had never a before the commission, in which he had never says in the houses in questions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had never so that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had never so different constitutions were of that character only by hearing persons say so. In reference to the assault made upon him, he had never so different constitutions.

A RASCALLY TEA BROKER.

A SERIES OF FORGERIES EXTENDING OVER MANY YEARS-THE PERPETRATOR PROBABLY IN HAVANA.

Mr. Archibald Henderson, for many years doing busibess as a tea broker at No. 80 Water street, has been missing for the past week, and his disappearance is now known to be due' o a fear that certain forgeries committed by him had been, or soon would be, discovered. His clerk, John Judge, who was implicated in the forgeries, surrendered himself on learning of his employer's flight, and from his confession it appears that the forgeries extend over several years, but that Henderson been able to conceal his unlawful use of other people's names by taking up the notes to which they were attached before they became due. had constant dealings with bill brokers, and, as he bore a good reputation and the names on the paper which he presented were always first class, he had no difficulty in getting it discounted. Of course, this series of operations could not go on forever. By an unforeseen hitch in the usual train of proceedings some of the notes passed from the hands of the brokers to the banks, and Mr. Henderson, feeling from the public gaze. A man answering to his description and giving his name as J. S. Butler sailed on the steamer City of New York for Havana on Thursday last, There is little doubt that the passenger giving that arrived at Havana on Wednesday last. Judge, the bookkeeper of Henderson, was committed by Justice Smith to the Essex Street Jail, on the complaint of Smith to the Essex Street Jail, on the complaint of Mr. D. G. Roberts, a Philadelphia grocer. The crime specified was the forging of Mr. Roberts' name to a certain note for \$446.50. Judge states that he had been in the employ of Henderson for six years. In 1873 his employer was pressed for money and forged the name of a Western firm for a considerable amount. The clerk allowed himself to be drawn into participa-tion in

the name of a Western firm for a considerable amount. The clerk allowed himself to be drawn into participation in

A SRRIES OF FORGERIES,

of which this was the beginning, and by the help of which Henderson managed to struggle along until some unexpected Josses rendered his detection inevitable.

The first notice the bookkeeper had of his employer's flight was that Henderson had assigned his business to Mr. James F, Malcolm, for several years the legal adviser of the tea broker. The miserable tool, finding himself cast off and penniless, confersed his crime to the authorities and gave the names of firms whose signatures he had forged. The parties were notified, and Judge was held until a complaint was brought against him in due order.

Mr. C. R. B. Krogsgaard, a note broker, doing business at No. 64 Wall street, was the person most heavily swindled. Having known Henderson about twenty years, and having always found him apparently upright in his dealings, he readily accepted all the paper brought to him by Henderson. His loss is heavy. The wife of the fugitive tea dealer is said to be wealthy, and many of his relatives are persons of property and consideration. Whether they will assume Mr. Henderson's obligations is a matter of doubt. The assets are almost nothing; a house in Brooklyn, worth some \$3,000, is all that can be found, and there is little or no stock on the premises occupied by Henderson on Water street. In his pocketbook were found more notes, which he doubtless intended uttering had not his career been closed so suddenly. Mr. Malcolm states that the fabric of Henderson's business had been a mere shell, and that an accident was likely to bring about an exposure at any time. He had known Henderson for many years, and had always regarded him as a man of integrity and possessed of considerable property.

Judge, by advice of his counsel, is very reticent, and the number of persons victimized by Henderson cannot be ascertained as yet. It is not known whether any steps will be taken for his extradition, as

THE CANADA BANK FORGERIES.

DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONERS BY JUSTICE WANDELL-EDWARD HALL REARRESTED ON A UNITED STATES COURT WARRANT.

The examination in the case of Edward Hall, Philip Schilling and Emma Waters, implicated in the late forgeries on the Bank of British North America, was continued vesterday before Justice Wandell, at the Washington place Police Court. Messrs. Barrett and Grant appeared for the prosecution and Mesers. Oliver and Spencer for the defence.

The first witness examined was Mr. Edward Patchell, connected with a branch of the bank at Renfrew, Can-He testified that on the 8th of October he paid a draft for \$400 against one of the forged letters, to a man named William Dickson, who was subsequently arrested and is now in juil at Pembroke, Canada, and that on the day be paid the draft he saw the prisoner Hall in company with Dickson, in Renfrew.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, the witness was not willing to swear positively to having seen Hall, but said it was his inmost conviction that he had.

George B. Buchanan, another employé of the bank, testified to having paid a draft for \$1,800 against a bill of credit presented by A. L. Haddock, who is now in prison at St. John, N. B.

Louis Schmitt, who keeps a lager beer saloon at No. 6 Centre street, as well as some of his customers, were brought on the stand. Their testimony was unimportant. man named William Dickson, who was subsequently

Mr. Spencer, counsel for the prisoners, then moved their discharge, on the ground that no positive evi-dence had been produced against them, and that they had already been in custody four days. He argued the

On the conclusion of his argument Justice Wandell quietly said, "I see no evidence by which I can hold the prisoners. They are therefore discharged."

Philip Schilling and Emma Waters walked out of the court room, but Edward Hall, the principal prisoner, was intercepted by Deputy United States Marshal Newcome, who presented a warrant for his arrest, signed by United States Commissioner Osborne. It was an extradition warrant granted on the testimony of William Dickson, who was captured in Canada and who swears that the draft which Mr. Patchell paid to him in Renfrew, Canada, he received from Edward Hall. Hall was taken to Ludlow Street Jail, and will be arraigned before Commissioner Osborne at eleven o'clock this morning.

A FORGER'S CURIOUS HISTORY.

Max Waldin, who is now in jail in Newark waiting trial on a charge of forging a note for \$1,000, and who tried to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell the night before last, has a curious European history. His wife, who resides in New York, visited Newark yesterday, and stated that his real name was George Schwartz; that in 1866, in Bavaria, he was tried and convicted of forgery and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; that while en route to prison he tried to escape, but failed, and then tried to commit suicide, as he did in Newark. He served six years, but became so ill that the physicians said he would die if longer imprisoned. the physicians said he would die if longer imprisoned, he was given a ticket of leave for a year on condition that he would return and serve the balance of his term. He ran away to America, however, previously inducing his wife to marry him by professions of wealth, &c. He deserted her in New York, and but for his arrest for forgery would doubtiess have been married to another woman by this time. In his Bavarian crime he had a confederate, who, while attempting to escape, was drowned in the river Danube.

THOSE CHIPS.

The attack made by Disbecker upon General Smith with such a flourish of trumpets falls harmless on its intended victim. Investigation makes it a matter of surprise that even Diebecker should have placed himself in so ridiculous a light. The chips were borrowed by General Smith of the property clerk at police headoy deneral simila of the property elers, as ponce head-quarters for the use of a party of young people who were temporarily stopping at the country residence of the General, and who, besides other games, wished to indulge in some innocent ones requiring the use of counters. When sent to the house they were found to be too much soiled and they were put back in the box without

being used for a single game.

The highest market value of the checks does not exceed \$25. The Commission was duly charged with the ioan on the books of the property clerk and duly returned them to their custodian.

THE CORONERS INDIGNANT.

The Coroners feel very indignant at the attack made upon them by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz in his examination last Wednesday, and have prepared and forwarded to him the following card --

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz:—
Siz—As you have seen proper to make serious accusations against the present Board of Coroners in your examination before the Senate Committee, we feel bound to brand them thus publicly as false and wicked in every particular and challenge you to name one single instance in support of your assertions. Respectfully,

ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

HENRY WOLTMAN.

ADOLPH KESSLER, M. D.

OCTOBER 21, 1875. RICHARD CROKER Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ:-

A STRANGE BREACH OF PROMISE

A TOUNG LADY SUES HER STEPFATHER FOR

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES. Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, has issued an order for the arrest of Charles C. Controll, proprietor of a hair emporium on Fulton street, on complaint of Miss Adeline L. Rose, who has brought a suit against him for breach of promise. She claims \$10,000 dam-ages. In her affidavit she states that the defendant is her stepfather and that ser mother is dead. Contrell states in his answer that he is ready to marry the plain-tiff at any time. He wasarcested.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

ONE OF TOM BALLARD'S GANG IN THE BOLE OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT-"A PROVIDENTIAL" GIFT THAT SENT HIM TO PRISON-HOW HE REWARDED THE FRIENDS WHO STOOD BY HIM-COUNTERPEITER, BUBG-LAE, FORGER AND DEFAULTER-WORK FOR

THE DETECTIVES.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 21, 1875.

there came About the time the late war broke out there came to this place a man named Ira S. Bush. He was a man of splendid physique, of more than ordinary culture and had an interesting family. He engaged in business as a carriage manufac Professing the deepest religious convictions, he soon took a prominent position in church circles and became superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church of the place. Being, well advanced in the mysteries of the Masonic Order, he also came one of the leading members of the order this vicinity. In the early part of the war he joined a company of volunteers and was unanimously elected optain. When the war was over he returned to his old business and was looked upon as one of the most prominent men in this section, enjoying the unbounded onfidence of the entire community. A RUBIL OF COUNTERPEIT MONEY.

In the early part of 1867 Captain Bush commenced making tours through the adjoining counties, estensibly on matters pertaining to his business. Soon thereafter the sections visited by him became flooded with counterfeit money. Bogus \$10 and \$20 bills on various banks, amounting to thousands of dollars, were ound in almost every town in Sullivan county, and in every case the possessor of a bill could trace its receipt back to the hands of Captain Bush. Many of always sending back his plous regrets that he had innocently been the cause of such annoyance to his corcently been the cause of such annoyance to his cor-respondents. But the fact that the passing of so many of these counterfeits was traced to him aroused suspicion in the minds of certain parties that the Captain was not issuing them innocently, and they had him arrested. So great was the regard for and confidence in Bush among the people of Port Jervis that the arrest was looked upon as an outrage on a pious citizen. The Rev. Dr. Fairpeople of Port Jervis that the arrest was looked upon as an outrage on a pious citizen. The Rev. Dr. Fair-child, then paster of the Presbyterian church, de-nounced the parties active in producing the arrest as conspirators, and pledged Bush the support of the church in defending his honor and integrity. The proof was so strong against bim, however, and accumu-lated so fast that many of his church brethron wavered in their faith and stood aloof from the suspected Captain.

in their faith and stood aloof from the suspected Captain.

A Well Told Story.

He finally made the following admission to his pastor. He said that a few months before his arrest he was greatly embarrassed in his financial affairs. He went to New York one day to try and borrow some money of a friend. He was unsuccessful, and was getting on a ferryboat, with a heavy beart, to take a train for home, when he kicked his foot against a package which lay on the deck. He picked it up, and upon opening it he was overcome with amazement to find that it contained several thousand dollars in bank notes. Believing fervently that the money was a providential aid sent to him, he returned a prayer of thanks to God and put the suddenly acquired wealth in his pocket. The first one of the bills he used was returned to him as being a counterfeit. Phen it was that he yielded to the thought of raising money on the counterfeit bills, with the intention of redeeming them as rapidly as possible. He repented tearfully of his misstep, and prayed that his brothren would assist him in righting the wrong he had been unable to resist the temptation of committing. Dr. Fairchild accepted Bush's story as the true confession of a sorely tempted and truly pentent fellow man, and assured him of his hearty coperation in settling the difficulty. But a large part of the doctor's congregation refused to entertain the idea, and the result was a serious split in the church, and the final withdrawal of Dr. Fairchild from the charge.

and the man withdrawal of Dr. Fairchild from the charge.

Meantime the prosecution of Captain Bush was pressed, but owing to the efforts of Dr. Fairchild and many prominent citizens of Port Jervis all the counterfeit bills that Bush had passed were secured and destroyed, and the trial delayed for nearly four years. At last Bush's case was brought before the court at Monticello, and despite the absence of positive evidence against him—thanks to the efforts of his paster and friends—he was convicted. But, owing to the good character the prisoner had succeeded in showing to the Court and the peculiar circumstances connected with the case, he was sentenced to but two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

OUT OF PRISON.

As soon as his time was out Captain Bush returned at once to Port Jervis and resumed business at his old stand. He gave out that he returned to live down his misfortunes and show his friends that their confidence had not been misplaced. He pushed his business with more than his wonted vigor, and it was not long before he had regained much of his lost prestige. He sought for and was given admission again to the Presbyterian church, and again took a reading place in its councils. He was to all appearances remarkably successful in business, and his past was almost forgotten.

Filight of the Captain.

In the early part of last week he went to New York, as he said, to buy some stock. He had not returned on Tuesday last, and inquiry being made about that time, it was discovered that his family had gone also, with all their household furniture. How the removal was effected without the fact being made public is not known. He leaves behind him liabilities amounting to from \$5,000 to \$10,000, all of which must be borne by some of the friends who spent their money to save

known. He leaves behind him liabilities amounting to from \$5,000 to \$10,000, all of which must be borne by some of the friends who spent their money to save him from prison four years ago, they being his in-dersers. It has been discovered that Bush is a brother-in-law of the notorious Tom Ballard, counterfeiter and burglar. He was no doubt aiding that criminal in 1867 in issuing his conversable to the counterfeit. It is also believed now, from certain circumstances, that Bush had knowledge of, if he was not active in bringing about, the robbery of the Port Jervis Bank, with others of Ballard's gang, in 1869, when some \$50,000 was secured. Several notes which Bush had recently negotiated in this place are now said to be forgories. Two of his sons live in Pott Jervis, but they deny having had any knowledge of their father's intention to abscond. Bush came from Canada to this place, and rumors which were rife during his trouble in 1867, that he was forced to leave there on account of a heavy forgery, have been revived. Detectives will, no doubt, be put on his track. A piano belonging to him and waybilled for Utica, was discovered yesterday in a car in the Eric Raliway yard here, and was school by his creditors.

The excitement over his disappearance is intense.

MURDER OF POLICE OFFICER REUPP

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF JAMES KEENAN FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF REUPP.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21, 1875; The trial of James Keenan for the alleged murder of Police Officer Jacob Reupp was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. As on the previous days of the trial, the court room was densely packed with spectators and the most intense interest was taken in the proceedings.

At the opening of the court the cross-examination of Police Officer Louis Hartman was resumed. At its conclusion Westly T. Applecate was awarn. He stifled that he was present at the time the deceased

received the fatal wound, and after it was given he saw the prisoner, James Keenan, raise his hand and throw something away which glistened in the gas-light and proved to be a revolver, which witness subse-

and proved to be a revolver, which witness subsequently picked up near where keenan was standing; witness gave the revolver to Police Officer Joseph B. Pierson, at the police office. The other portion of this witness! evidence was corroborative of that given by Police Officer Hartman and which was considered very direct against the prisoner.

Police Officer Joseph B. Pierson and Police Marshal John Tyrrell testified in relation to the condition of the deceased when he was brought to the police office.

Louis C. Gossen, a justice of the peace, who took the ante-mortem statement of the deceased, testified that he saw him on Sunday morning, the 6th of June, in his bedroom at the residence of the deceased; this was shortly after the shooting took place; Reupp seemed to be suffering considerable pain at that time; he told me he had been shot; I took a statement from him in writing; he then said he was very badly hurtand that he did not think he was going to get well, that he could stand it, but his wife could not. (The statement alluded to charges Keenan with having fired the fatal shot.) After the statement was made, Mr. Reupp made his will in the presence of Mayor Crevelling, Police Marshal Tyrrell and myself. The witness was cross-examined at length by ex-Senator Stockton.

William Reupp (son of the deceased officer), and Senator Stockton.

William Reupp (son of the deceased officer), and Abraham Holt were also examined by the State.

From present indications, the trial will not be concluded before next Monday.

GLENDENNING IN ORANGE.

Yesterday, at the session of the New Jersey Presby. terian Synod, now holding in Orange, the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning came up on his appeal from the decision of the Jersey City Presbytery, whereby his pastoral relations with the Prospect avenue pastoral relations with the Prospect avenue church were dissolved. After much discussion the case was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The latter reported the case, and recommended that it be referred to a judicial commission to decide the point whether or not the Presbytery had the power to dissolve a pustoral relation when neither the pastor nor church applied for such a dissolution. The motion prevailed, and the Moderator appointed a commission.

FIRES IN REOOKLYN.

The frame house, No. 58 Franklin avenue, owned by William Kelly, won yesterday fired by an incendiary and damaged to the amount of \$250; insured in the Phenix Company.

A fire yesterday afternoon, in the house of Isaac Levyson, No. 229 Myrtle avenue, causing a damage of \$50. The fire was caused for a defocitive flux. EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK-NEARLY SIX MIL-LION DOLLARS EXPENDED-THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN 1876.

The construction of the suspension bridge which is to span the East River and connect the two cities, was menced January 2, 1870. At that time it was said that the work would be completed within six years, and that the cost would not exceed \$10,000,000. The result shows that such estimates were far short of the time and cost of the stupendons undertaking. The engineer, Mr. Roebling, is now of the opinion that the bridge will not be completed until July, 1879. Thus far the work has cost \$5,800,000, and at least \$10,000,000 more will have to be raised before "man or beast" can cross the structure which will join the two cities. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees it appeared from the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Prentice, that Brooklyn had paid toward the work up to October, \$3,800,000, and New York only \$1,500,000. The amount on hand is \$52,636 70. This will not go very far, and the trustees are anxious to obtain from New York her quota of \$500,000, which they have been waiting for several weeks. Much opposition has been met with, in the progress of the construction of the bridge, from New York officials, and to this circumstance is attributable to a considerable degree the which will enhance the value of property and facilitate travel between Hariem and East New York. The late Mayor Havemeyer was a steatfast and earnest opponent of the bridge project from its conception to the end of his life. He regarded it as

travel between Harlem and East New York. The late Mayor Havemeyer was a steadfast and earnest opponent of the bridge project from its conception to the end of his life. He regarded it as A swinoiz And An Impracticalizity.

A swinoiz And An Impracticalizity.

And would never sanction the expenditure of a single dollar upon the enterprise. After the death of the late Mayor, however, it was anticipated that Gotham would readily subscribe her share, as she would participate in the advantages of the bridge. It would appear that the more sanguine advocates of the work reckoned without their host, and that the cloak of economy which covered Mayor Havemeyer has fallen upon the shoulders of the Common Council. Brooklyn, though groaning under taxation, has paid up handsomely, and looks to the future for the return of her money with interest in the benefits that will grow out of her union with Gotham. Comptroller Green, of New York, is conspicuous, as a rule, for his absence from the regular fortunghtly meetings of the Board of Trustees. The most regular members in attendance are the President, ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, Mayor Hunter, Comptroller Powell, William C. Kingsley, James S. T. Stranahau, Lawrence Turnure, F. B. Thurbur, William Marshall, James M. Motley, H. W. Slocum and Thomas Carroll. The expenditures for labor and material now average about \$78,000 per month. There is sufficient stone on hand to keep the masons at work on the tower on the New York side and on the anchorage there up to December I, when the main work will be suspended for the winter. The tower on the Brookfyn side and the anchorage were completed two months ago, and on this side of the river the engineers premise to have the stone work ready by the 1st of Jone, 1876, so that the temporary bridge will be thrown over next summer. On this latter structure the men will work and weave the wires which are to form the great bridge. The length of the river span is 1,596 feet, The length of readway above high water at towers, 119 feet, above high over

of the bridge.

It has been stated by Mr. Murphy that the property to be purchased on the Brooklyn side, lying between the tower and the bridge anchorage, would cost about \$120,000. In estimating, the assessors' valuation is taken and multiplied by two and a half. The cost of property to be taken on the New York side will be about \$500,000. The work of demolishing the buildings to be removed will commence in May.

Workmen on the Brooklyn anchorage are now engaged in preparing the latter for the erection of work-

shops in which the wire strands will be manufacture during the winter for the temporary bridge. The plan

A DOCTOR'S TROUBLES.

A CARD FROM DOCTOR J. H. DEW. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

"A Physician in Trouble," which brought my name conspicuously before your readers. I must, therefore, beg that you will do me the justice to publish the following statement of the case:—I was called to see Mr. William H. Lambert, whom I had known personally a year or more. He was conscious and complied with several requests that I made, though he did not talk, I had time to examine his case and to determine that his symptoms were all unmistakably those of "heart disease." I could discover nothing suspicious in the case, and there was a previous history of heart trouble. had always been that when a physician was called in had always been that when a physician was called in time to determine satisfactorily to his mind that the cause of death was due entirely to natural influences he was the proper person to render the certificate; consequently I sent no report to the Coroner. The case was reported, as I have since learned, by a policeman. I gave no certificate at once, but gained permission to make a post mortem. On Friday morning, the 16th, I was accompanied by Drs. Bosley and Goelet to the house to perform the operation. We were then informed by Mrs. Lambert, who is a very intelligent person, that the Coroner had been in a short while before, and said that if her physician could certify as to the cause of death it would be all right, and that he did not know that it would be necessary to open the body. And further, that he left without saying anything about his return. In this she seems to have been in error, as was subsequently determined. I again explained that the Health Department required the form of the heart lesion, and that I could not give the certificate without the examination. We all believed what Mrs. Lambert had said, and my only thought was that the Coroner regarded the case as I did. We then, with Mrs. Lambert's consent, proceeded to open the budy, without a thought of any possible infringement either upon the rights of the Coroner or upon the law. Our report reached the Health Department in proper form, and was sent to the Coroner by Dr. Harris as a case of sudden death requiring under the statute an inquest. At the inquest the fact, that there was no intention on my part to infringe.

J. HARRIN DEW, 263 West Fifty-fourth street. time to determine satisfactorily to his mind that the that there was no intention on my part to infring J. HARRIN DEW, 263 West Fifty-fourth street

TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

The Grand Jury appeared in the Kings county Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Tappen yesterday and presented an indictment against John McGuire for murder in the first degree for killing Samuel Jackson, a colored man, at Schuetzen Park, in South Brooklyn. being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. District Autorney Britton wanted the case tried on next Monday, but counsel for the defence said he would not be ready at that time, and no day was fixed. MoGuire was re-manded to Baymond Street Jail.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED

BLISS—LETURC, In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th nos., by Rev. J. B. Cleaver, Frank E. Bliss to Chiliston A. Leturc, both of Brooklyn. No cards.
Bushing A. Leturc, and the 20th nost, by the Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D. D., Mr. Shrind, Bushingly, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss Margaret avingston, daughter of Mr. Alexander Crofts, of the ormer place. rmer place. HAWLEY-GILUERY.-At the Church of the Interces-

Hawley-Gilbert.—At the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, October 19, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, Skrif Hawley, Jr., to H. Augusta Girbert, daughter of Joef F. Gilbert.

Buffalo papers please copy.
Kerribon-Jerns.—On Thursday, October 14, by the Rev. J. H. Halloway, J. Davensonar Kerrison to Olivia M. Jerns, both of this city. No cards.

Lyman-Cunners.—On Wednesday, October 20, 1876, by the Rev. John J. Brouner, Samuel Lyman to Lydia Cunners, both of this city.

Metrika—Bartolettie.—On Wednesday, October 20, 1876, the residence of the bride's mother, Millford,

METILEN—BARTOLETTE —On Wednesday, October 20, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Millford, N. J., by the Rev. Isaac M. Fatterson, Louisa H. Bartolette to Samuel Mettlers, of Brooklyn, N. Y. McCullagu—Ross.—On Wednesday, October 20, 1875, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. Farrier, Red Hank, N. J., by the Rev. A. McCullagh, of Germantown, Pa., brother to the groom, Jornston McCullagu to Jare S. Ross, both of this city.

McLaix—Lardo.—By the Rev. Dr. Sill, on Thursday, 21st inst. Grooffe McLain to Miss Catherine Lard, all of this city.

ODERMANN—EVNAUD.—On Thursday, October 21, at St. George's church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyre. ODERHANN-EVALUE OF INURSARY, OCCOPET 21, at St. George's church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Paul ODERMANN, of Leipzig, to AMELIA EVNAUD, née Lawrence, of New York. No cards. SMITH-NEGUS.—On Wednesday, October 20, at St. John's church, Jersey City Heights, by the Rey. Nei-

ADEMA —On Wednesday, October 20, Denoral, widow of John Adema, in the Tist year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Walker, No. 56 Lewis street, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at one o'dock. son-law, John Walker, No. 56 Lewis street, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at one o'dock.

Aleman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October 20, Joseph F., eidest sen of Joseph J. and Ida Aimirall, aged 7 years and 7 monsha.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents. No. 408 Grand avenue, on Friday, the 22d inst., at two P. M.

AREEL.—On Wednesday, October 20, Josephine, second belowed daughter of Thomas and Margaret Areec.

son Rulisen, J. Dimon Shits to M. Louise, daughter of William J. Negus.
Sakonsen.—Allins.—At the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Wednesday evening, October 20, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Mr. William H. Sancksus to Miss Sornin Camilla, daughter of the late Julien L. Allien.

Tony.—Dayls.—At Sancerties, on Wednesday, October

Julien L. Allien.

Torky—Davis. —At Sangerties, on Wednesday, October 20, by the Rev. M. C. Julien, assisted by the Rev. Mr. See, Robert G. Torky, of New Bedford, Mass., to Akella A. K. Davis, of New York city.

DIFD.

Annex.—On Wednesday, October 29, Josephines, second beloved daughter of Thomas and Margaret Africal, aged 13 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 546 Hudson street.

Booker.—On Wednesday night, 20th inst., Thomas J.

Booker. a native of New Oricans, eldest son of G. C. and Eliza Foly Bogert.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 158 West Twelfth street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

Baowx.—in Westpert, Conn., October 19, Jeremiaer Buowx, age 38 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Ing. at ten o'clock.

Brown.—in Westport, Conn., October 19, Jeremiam

Brown, age 38 years, 8 months and 1s days.

His inneral will take place on Friday, October 22, at three o'clock, Relatives and friends are invited to attend Brown,—On Wednesday, October 20, Mrs. Karns

Brown,—On Wednesday, October 20, Mrs. Karns
Brown, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 301 First avenue, on Friday, October 22, at one o'clock.

Byrnes.—On Wednesday, October 20, Ralph Grippin Byrnes, son of Stephen and Henricita Byrnes, aged 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d, at two o'clock, from the rosidence of his parents, 491 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

Clay.—Suddenly, on Thursday, October 21, William U. Clay, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 23 West Thirty-first street, on Saturday, October 25, at one o'clock.

Costello.—On Wednesday, October 20, after a linger-

attend his funeral, from his late residence, 23 West Thirty-first street, on Saturday, October 23, at one o'clock.

COSTRILO,—On Wednesday, October 29, after a lingering illness, Margaret Marga, the beloved daughter of James Costello and the late Anna Maria O'Kearney, Ennis, country Clare, aged 23 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 36 Hamilton st. on Friday, October 22, at two o'clock. Bochester papers please copy.

Faron.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Thursday, October 21, 1875, Levy B. Faron, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Board of Education, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 361 Union street, on Sunday, October 24, at half-past two P. M., without further notice.

Firesamons.—A month's mind for the repose of the soul of the late John Firesamons, in the Church of the Assumption, Jay street, corner of York street, on Saturday, October 23, at half-past eight o'clock.

HANNA.—On Thursday, October 23, at three P. M. Harradert.—At Mammroneck, October 18, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, James C. Harriott, of New York, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the Simpson Methodist church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at three o'clock P. M.

Hannings.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, October 21, 1875, George C. Hernings, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral hercafter.

Jewell,—On the 20th inst, Oliver F. Jewell, aged 60.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral friends are respectfully fired to attend the of the part of the superior of the part of the

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas' Episcopal church, Irvington, at hali-past eleven o'clock, on Saturday, the 23d inst. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 9:10 A. M. JURRING,—On Wednesday evening JOHN C. JURRING,

Train leaves or an Control of the Jumino, —On Wednesday evening John C. Jumino, in his 54th year.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from his late residence, 69 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D. Friends and relatives invited to MANNHEIMER.—The members of Levy Lodge No. 5, L.

AMNHERMER.—The members of Levy Ledge No. 5, I. O. F. S. of I., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late brother. Simon Mannheimer, from his late residence, No. 222 Seventh street, this day (Friday), at one o'clock P. M., sharp.

A. OETTINGER.

Mawson.—On Thestay evening, after a short illness, in the Gist year of his age, Lawis Mawson, a native of London, England, but for the past forty-one years a resident of New York.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Old Guard are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 344 West Thirty-first street, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock.

Notice.—The members of the family and the residence, 344 West Thirty-first street, Friday morning, October 22, at nine o'clock. By order.

I. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

The members of the Mutual Benefit and Burial Society are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Lewis Mawson, which will take place from his late residence, 344 West Thirty-first street, Friday, October 22, at nine o'clock. By order.

A. M. Hawson, which will take place from his late residence, 344 West Thirty-first street, Friday, October 22, at nine o'clock. By order.

A. M. ARMORT OLD GUARD, No. 211 FOURTH AVENUE, New YORE, Oct. 21, 1875—ORDER 34. —With extreme surprise and regret the commandant learns of the death, very suddenly, of our late esteemed comtrade, Lewis Mawson. The members will attend the funeral this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, in citizens' dress, from his late residence, No. 344 West Thirty-first street, as a small token of our regard. By order,

GEO, W. McLEAN, Major Commanding.

WILLAM G. TOMPKINS, Adjutant.

Millau.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at his mother's residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, Flank M. Millau, residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, Flank M. Millau, In your columns of Monday was an article headed

William G. Tospekins, Adjutant.

Miliau.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at his mother's residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, Frank M. Miliau, youngest son of the late John Milhau, in his 32d year. Friends of the family, members of Company K, Seventh regiment, and also members of the Veteran Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twentythird street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Friday, the 22d inst., at ten o'clock A. M. Company K, Seventh Romerst, N. G. S. N. V.—The members of this command will assemble at the Armory in civilian dress, crape on left arm, on Fringy, 22d inst, at 9:16 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late comrade. Frank M. Milhau. Members of other companies are invited to Join. By order of Captain Sentilhon. J. H. Livingston, First Sergeant.

The associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will meet at the Armory this (Friday) A. M., at 9:16 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Frank M. Milhau. By order of the Committee.

GEO. B. JAOUES. Secretary.

the funeral of their late commune.

By order of the Committee.

GEO. B. JAQUES, Secretary.

GEO. B. JAQUES, Secretary.

October 19, 1875, DANIEL MC Corn, aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at The funeral will take place from his late residence at Glen Bead, Long Island, on Saturday, October 23, at one o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad, at ten A. M. OLWELL.—In this city, on Wednesday, Cotober 20, suddenly, of heart disease, Michael Olwell, in the Sist year of his age.

PRICK.—On Tuesday, October 19, at Ravenswood, L. I., MARY ANTOINETTE, wife of Jonathan Peck, aged 40

years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to at-Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's church, Flushing, L. L., on Saturday, 23d finst, at half-past one o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at half-past twelve and one o'clock P. M.

RENSHAW.—October 20, at the residence of Mr. Win, McNally, Passanc place, Jerney City Heights, N. J., Miss Susia C. RENSHAW, in the 20th year of her age.

Scannell.—On Monday, October 20, Mrs. Scannell., of Throgg's Neck, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be interred in St. Raymond's church, Wegtchester.

Schinger.—Thursday morning, 21st inst., Elizareth Gat, widow of the late Levi Scribner and daughter of the late Charles B. Smith, of Portland, Me.

Puneral from the residence of her brother in law, A.

L. Hyatt, 508 East 119th street, Hariem, Saturday, at one o'clock.

Function the residence of the following at the colorest of the fine of clock.

Simonson.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, October 20, Mrs. Laura M., widow of Benjamin Simonson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fameral, at the residence of her brother, J. W. Mersercau, "Bope Lawn," Staten Island, on Priday, October 23, at one o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New York.

SULLIVAN,—On Thursday, October 21, 1975, Margarer Sullivan, aged 25 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 1,165 Second avenue, on Saturday, October 23, at one o'clock. P. M. Cork and Bandon papers please copy.

Thourson.—On Thursday, October 21, George Vernow, son of the fate Vernon Thompson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 24 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, October 23, at two P. M.

Thourse.—On Thursday, October 21, ELIZABETH A., wife of George W. Therne.

Nours of fineral hereafter.

Vincent.—Un Wednesday, 20th inst., at his son-inlaw's, 38 Hester street, John H. Vincent, aged 71 years.

Summons—Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M.

No. 8 Cinton place, on Friday, October 22, at one o'clock.

No. 8 Clinton place, on Friday, October 22, at one clock.
WOODRUFF, —On Wednesday, October 20, John Geder,
WOODRUFF, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late
Marcus P. Woodruff.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Fifth
avenue, on Satarday, October 23, at eleven o clock.

YOUNG.—On Wednesday morning, October 29, of
diphtheria, Marke, only surviving child of John Russel
and Rosa Young, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Washington. Funeral
services at the residence of her father, No. 214 West
Twonty-second street, this (Friday) afternoon, at three
o'dlocks.